

STEDMAN'S

Medical Dictionary

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which shares with the latter agent bronchodilator properties. A xanthine derivative containing a propyl but lacking the methyl groups usually found in theophylline, caffeine and theobromine preparations. Used in asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

E.N.S. Abbreviation for ethylnorepinephrine.

en-si-form (en'si-fōrm). **SYN** xiphoid. [L. *ensis*, sword, + *forma*, appearance]

en-sis-ter-num (en'sis-ter'nūm). **SYN** xiphoid process. [L. *ensis*, sword, + *sternum*]

en-stro-phe (en'strō-fē). Obsolete term for entropion. [G. *en*, in, + *strophē*, a turning]

ensu Acronym for equivalent normal son unit, that amount of information (from any source linkage carrier phenotype, etc.) that will have the same impact on the conditional probability that a female consultand is a carrier for an X-linked trait as one normal son does; each normal son contributes one ensu. Cf. encu.

ENT Abbreviation for ears, nose, and throat. **SEE** otorhinolaryngology.

Ent-. **SEE** ento-.

en-tac-tin (ent-ak'tin). A glycoprotein that binds to laminin in the basal lamina of the renal glomerulus and is a major cell attachment factor. **SYN** nidogen.

en-tad. Toward the interior. [G. *entos*, within, + L. *ad*, to]

en-tal (en'tāl). Relating to the interior; inside. [G. *entos*, within]

ent-am-e-bi-a-sis (ent-ā-mē-bi'ā-sis). Infection with *Entamoeba histolytica*. **SEE** amebiasis, amebic dysentery.

Ent-a-moe-ba (ent-ā-mē'bā). A genus of ameba parasitic in the cecum and large bowel of man and other primates and in many domestic and wild mammals and birds; with the exception of *E. histolytica*, members of the genus appear to be relatively harmless inhabitants of the host. [G. *entos*, within + *amoibē*, change] *E. buccalis*, former name for *E. gingivalis*.

E. coli, nonpathogenic species that occurs in the large intestine of man, other primates, dogs, and possibly pigs; often confused with *E. histolytica*, but distinguished by nuclear details and by the number of nuclei and the form of chromatoids in the cyst.

E. gingivalis, a species found in the oral cavity of man, other primates, dogs, and cats; in man, it is frequently associated with poor oral hygiene and its resultant diseases.

E. hartmanii, species found in the large intestine of man, other primates, and dogs; now considered to be a distinct strain or species that is nonpathogenic and smaller than *E. histolytica* but otherwise indistinguishable from it; formerly called the "small race" of *E. histolytica*.

E. histolytica, a species that is the only distinct pathogen of the genus, the so-called "large race" of *E. histolytica*, causing tropical or amebic dysentery in man and also in dogs (man is the reservoir for canine infections). In man, the organism, though usually nonpathogenic, may penetrate the epithelial tissues of the colon, causing ulceration (amebic dysentery); in a small proportion of these cases, the organism may reach the liver by the portal bloodstream and produce abscesses (hepatic amebiasis); in a fraction of these cases it may then spread to other organs, such as the lungs, brain, kidney, or skin and frequently be fatal.

E. moshkovskii, a species of ameba very similar to *E. histolytica*, probably not infective to man, but a cause of diagnostic difficulties since it has been recovered from human sewage and may be responsible for false-positive results in tests of sewage plant effluents.

En-te-mo-pox-vi-rus (en'tē-mō-poks-vī'rūs). The genus of viruses (family Poxviridae) that comprises the poxviruses of insects; they seem not to multiply in vertebrates. [G. *entomon*, insect]

Enter-. **SEE** entero-.

en-ter-al (en'ter-āl). Within, or by way of, the intestine or gastrointestinal tract, especially as distinguished from parenteral. [G. *enteron*, intestine]

en-ter-al-gia (en-ter-al'jē-ā). Enterdynia; severe abdominal pain accompanying spasm of the bowel. **SYN** enterdynia, enterodynina. [entero- + G. *algos*, pain]

en-ter-a-mine (en-ter-am'ēn). **SYN** serotonin.



Entamoeba histolytica (large form, in stool)

en-ter-dy-nia (en-ter-din'ē-ā). **SYN** enteralgia.

en-ter-ec-ta-sis (en-ter-ek'tā-sis). Dilation of the bowel. [entero- + G. *ektasis*, a stretching]

en-ter-ec-to-my (en-ter-ek'tō-mē). Resection of a segment of the intestine. [entero- + G. *ektomē*, excision]

en-ter-el-co-sis (en-ter-el-kō'sis). Ulceration of the bowel. [entero- + G. *helkos*, ulcer]

en-ter-ic (en-ter'ik). Relating to the intestine. [G. *enterikos*, from *entera*, bowels]

en-ter-i-tis (en-ter-ī'tis). Inflammation of the intestine, especially of the small intestine. [entero- + G. *-itis*, inflammation]

e. anaphylac'tica, a hemorrhagic and necrotizing inflammation developing in the ileum (and also the colon) of sensitized dogs when they are fed a second dose of the sensitizing material. **SYN** chronic anaphylaxis.

chronic cicatrizing e., **SYN** regional e.

diphtheritic e., e. with the formation of a membrane or a false membrane. **SEE ALSO** pseudomembranous enterocolitis.

duck viral e., **SYN** duck plague.

feline infectious e., **SYN** panleukopenia.

granulomatous e., **SYN** regional e.

hemorrhagic e., a disease of turkeys caused by an adenovirus and characterized by splenomegaly and intestinal hemorrhage.

e. of mink, a highly contagious enteric disease of mink similar to panleukopenia and caused by mink enteritis virus.

mucomembranous e., an affection of the intestinal mucous membrane characterized by constipation or diarrhea (sometimes alternating), colic, and the passage of pseudomembranous shreds or incomplete casts of the intestine. **SYN** mucoenteritis (2).

e. necrot'icans, e. with necrosis of the bowel wall caused by *Clostridium welchii*.

phlegmonous e., severe acute inflammation of the intestine, with edematous bowel wall infiltrated with pus.

e. polypo'sa, e. associated with polyp formation.

pseudomembranous e., **SYN** pseudomembranous enterocolitis.

regional e., a subacute chronic e., of unknown cause, involving the terminal ileum and less frequently other parts of the gastrointestinal tract; characterized by patchy deep ulcers that may cause fistulas, and narrowing and thickening of the bowel by fibrosis and lymphocytic infiltration, with noncaseating tuberculoid granulomas that also may be found in regional lymph nodes; symptoms include fever, diarrhea, cramping abdominal pain, and weight loss. **SYN** chronic cicatrizing e., Crohn's disease, distal ileitis, regional ileitis, terminal ileitis, granulomatous e.

transmissible e., **SYN** bluecomb disease of turkeys.

tuberculous e., enteric tuberculosis that may occur in the absence of obvious pulmonary t.; may be caused by bovine tuberculosis contracted through drinking of unpasteurized milk or swallowing of tubercle bacilli expectorated from cavitory lesions in the lung.

ulcerative e., an e. of quail and chickens caused by the bacterium *Clostridium colinum*.

Enter-, **enter-**. The intestines. [G. *enteron*, intestine]

en-ter-o-a-nas-to-mo-sis (en'ter-ō-an-as-tō-mō'sis). **SYN** enteroenterostomy.

en-ter-o-an-the-lone (en-ter-ō-an'thē-lōn). **SYN** enterogastrone.